

BURNS



Burns

Factors to Consider

- Depth
- Extent
- Location - face, airway, hands, feet, joints, genitalia
- Age

Burns

- Superficial (first degree)
- Partial thickness (second degree)
- Full thickness (third degree)
- Chemical



Minor Burns

- Full thickness < 2% of body
- Partial thickness < 15% of body
- Superficial < 50% of body



Moderate Burns

- Full thickness involving 2%-10% of body
- Partial thickness covering 15%-30% of body
- Superficial covering > 50% of body



Critical Burns

- Full thickness to hands, feet, face, airway, or genitalia
- Full thickness covering > 10% of body
- Partial thickness covering > 30% of body
- Respiratory burns
- Burns complicated by fractures
- Moderate burns to elderly and children



Burns

Emergency Care (1 of 2)

- Use BSI techniques.
- Cool burned surface.
- Prevent hypothermia



Burns

Emergency Care (2 of 2)

- Cover burn (clean / dry cloth).
- Check for underlying trauma.
- Manage shock.
- Rapid evacuation to MTF.



Chemical Burns

- Use BSI techniques.
- Remove chemical from patient.
- Brush dry chemicals off.
- Flush with copious amounts of water.





QUESTIONS?